

Hongkong Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

Banks.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,185,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £662,500

BANKERS:
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 Months.....5 per cent.
" 6 ".....4 " "
" 3 ".....3 " "
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1894. [20]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital.....£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:—
D. Gillies, Esq., Chairman.
Chow Tung Shing, Esq.,
Chan Kih Shan, Esq.,
H. Stoller, Esq.,
Chief Manager,
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.

Branches:—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.

BANKERS:
The Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Parrs Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ld.)

Interest for 12 months Fixed, 5 per Cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7]

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£251,093.15.0

BANKERS:
CAPITAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—
No. 3, PRINCE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

AGENCIES:—
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.

RATES OF INTEREST.
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS and Fixed Deposits can be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

CHANTREY INCHBALD,
Manager.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE:—LONDON.

CAPITAL PAID-UP.....£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£275,000

INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits for 12 months.....5 per cent.
" 6 ".....4 " "
" 3 ".....3 " "
A. C. MARSHALL,
Manager, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 17th May, 1894. [503]

Auctions.

AUCTION SALE AT THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO-MORROW

(THURSDAY) AND SATURDAY,

the 26th and 28th of July, 1894,

each day commencing at 2.30 P.M.,

at the

VICTORIA HOTEL,

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

The whole of the

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

BILLIARD TABLES, BAR,

FIXTURES, &c.,

Comprising:—

CRETONNE COVERED DRAWING-ROOM SUITE,

MARBLE-TOP CENTRE and SIDE TABLES,

CHIMNEY GLASSES, PICTURES and ORNAMENTS,

CARPETS and HEARTH RUGS,

EXTENSION DINING-TABLES, ROUND TABLES, DINNER WAGGONS,

AMERICAN and VIENNA CHAIRS,

CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE,

And the FURNITURE of 40 BED-ROOMS, Consisting of DOUBLE and SINGLE IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES with PLATE GLASS DOORS, CRETONNE COVERED BED-ROOM SUITES, MARBLE-TOP CENTRE and SIDE TABLES, MARBLE-TOP TOILET TABLES and TOILET GLASSES, MARBLE-TOP WASHSTANDS and BED-ROOM CARPETS.

ONE COTTAGE PIANO by COLLARD & COLLARD.

ONE LARGE IRON SAFE.

ONE THURSTON BILLIARD TABLE with BALLS, CUES, &c., Complete.

TWO BURROUGHS & WATTS BILLIARD TABLES with BALLS, CUES, &c., Complete.

ONE LAZARUS BILLIARD TABLE with BALLS, CUES, &c., Complete.

TWO AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLES by JACOB STRAHLE.

ONE LARGE COOKING RANGE,

TWO WOODEN PAVILIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE:—As customary.

J. M. ARMISTEAD,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1894. [179]

Insurances.

THE STANDARD
Is one of the LARGEST and BEST KNOWN of the BRITISH LIFE OFFICES.

FUNDS:—£1,000,000
QUARTERS MILLIONS STERLING.
ANNUAL REVENUE OVER ONE MILLION STERLING.
For Forms of Proposal and every information, Apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1894. [743]

THE MEIJI FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF TOKYO.

THE AGENCY of the above-named Company having this day been TRANSFERRED to the Undersigned, they are now prepared to accept RISKS against FIRE at CURRENT RATES.

For the MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA, K. FUKUI,
Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1894. [746]

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL, TAELS 600,000 \$833,333.33
EQUAL TO
RESERVE FUND \$318,000.00.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq. LO YUEK MOON, Esq.
LOU TSO SHUN, Esq.

MANAGER:—HO AMEL.

MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the World.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST, Hongkong, 17th November, 1893. [197]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS, &c. Policies granted to all parts of the world payable at any of its Agencies.

CHAU TSEUNG FAT,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 26th May, 1894. [180]

Hotels.

FUJIYA HOTEL,

MIYANOSHITA,

HAKONE.

Four and a half hours from Yokohama.

FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION.

NATURAL HOT SPRINGS.

THE ELECTRIC LIGHT IN ALL THE BUILDINGS.

TWO ENGLISH BILLIARD TABLES.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

SPECIAL RATES MADE FOR A PROLONGED STAY.

S. N. YAMAGUCHI,
Proprietor.

BAY VIEW HOTEL.

THE POPULAR SUMMER RESORT, and TERMINUS of the only pleasant DRIVE to be had on the Island.

"BAY VIEW" occupies the best situation on the Shau-ki-wan Head, commands an excellent view of the Harbour, and is always open to the cool breezes from the Southward. Steam-launches can at any time come alongside the jetty adjoining the spacious lawn.

The Cuisine is unrivalled in Hongkong, and only the best Brands of Wines, Spirits, Cigars, &c., are kept in stock. Private Dinners or Tiffin prepared in First-class style on the shortest notice, and Meals can be served at all hours.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1894. [643]

PEAK HOTEL.

OPEN ALL THE YEAR ROUND.

THIS commodious and well appointed HOTEL, situated at a height of 1,250 feet above sea-level, has just been thoroughly redecorated, renovated and refurbished, and a NEW WING has been built, which commands magnificent Views of the Harbour and mainland of China.

SUMMER RATES,
(FROM MAY 1ST TO OCTOBER 31ST).

One person, per day.....\$ 4.00
One person, per week.....35.00
One person, per month.....from \$90 to \$5.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per day.....7.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per week.....45.00

Married couple (occupying one room) per month.....from \$120 to 140.00

For further particulars, apply to
MANAGER,
Victoria Hotel.
Hongkong, 19th April, 1894. [145]

THOMAS GRILL ROOMS,
(Corner of Queen's Road and Duddell Street.)

THE Undersigned has always thought that such a place as this was the one thing needed to fit in between HOTEL LIFE and the PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE—providing it be First-class in every detail. A place where one may have his GRILLED CHOP or STEAK at any hour of the Day, up to 11 P.M.; or later if notice be given. He is also prepared to SUPPLY MEALS to PRIVATE PARTIES per Menu or ORDER—the Parties sending Diabets, &c., for same—and Cash. Terms:—

Breakfast.....per meal \$0.75.....or Month \$12.00
Dinner....." \$1.25....." \$20.00
Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner....." \$4.25....." \$65.00
Breakfast and Tiffin....." \$2.50....." \$40.00
Tiffin and Dinner....." \$2.50....." \$40.00

SPECIAL TIPPINGS and DINNERS served in Excellent Style of short notice.

W. THOMAS,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [189]

Intimations.

W. BREWER.

WARNE'S NEW ROYAL NATURAL HISTORY, Vol. I.
Rose—Gold (the Metallurgy of).
Louis—Handbook Gold Mining.
Brassey's Naval Annual.
Artillery—Its progress and present position.
George Moore—Mummer's Wife.
Zola—Money.
Gale and Poldens—Guide to Promotion.
Football—Rugby Union Game.
Gore—World of Space.
Black—Library Atlas of the World.
New Photos—Types of English Beauty.

NEW ENGRAVINGS.
Very Handsome Briar Wood Pipes in cases.
Large Selection of Long Cherry Wood Pipes.
New Selection of Gold Pens.
New Stock of Chromograph to imitate Stained Glass Windows.
Norie's Nautical Tables.
Imman's Nautical Tables.
Anshley's Extra Masters Guide.
Bellow's French-English Dictionary.
Brown Russian Boots and Shoes.
Brown Leather Polish.
Tennis Balls and Shoes.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.

Hongkong, 11th July, 1894.

CENTRAL HOTEL, SHANGHAI.

Electric Lighting throughout the Premises.

Telegraphic Address:—"CENTRAL, SHANGHAI."

THIS long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.

COMMODOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.

SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.

An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.

N.B.—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.

F. E. REILLY,
PROPRIETOR.

DAWSON'S PERFECTION OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS, Hongkong and the Far East,
4, Queen's Road Central.
Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [41]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHIPCHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, &c.

SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS OF

SHIP AND ENGINE STORES

OF BEST BRANDS.

AGENTS FOR:—

INTERNATIONAL COMPOSITION FOR SHIPS' BOTTOMS.

PRICE'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OIL.

BELL'S SPECIAL ENGINE and CYLINDER OILS.

PURE FRESH WATER SUPPLIED!

Hongkong, 16th July, 1894. [30]

THE

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlla"—A. B. C. Code—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS.....THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East, affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf (the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping Offices.

The HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers. THE TABLE D'HOT, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cutlery being under experienced supervision.

THE BED-ROOMS, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated, open on to spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications.

The Reading, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.

THE WINES & SPIRITS are selected by an expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied. HYDRAULIC ASCENDING-ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.

NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN are continuously on duty.

R. TUCKER,
Manager.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1894. [139]

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

THE WORKS OF RABELAIS, ILLUSTRATED, by DORE.

Gold: The Metallurgy of, by T. K. Rose.

Introduction to the Study of Metallurgy, by R. v. A. A. A.

Machinery for Metalliferous Mines, by Davies.

Handbook of Gold Mining, by Henry Louis.

The Metallurgy of Silver, by Kissler.

Marine Boiler Management and Construction, by Strumeyer.

Domestic Hygiene.

MANUAL OF HYGIENE.

Silver up to Date.

Shortland Dictionary.

Manual of Naval Architecture, by White.

The Steam Engine User.

A Policy of Free Exchange.

The Quickening of Caliban; a modern story of Evolution.

Yarns by a Newspaper Man.

Fancy Newspaper and Envelopes Performed.

The Art of Teaching and Studying Languages, by Gouin.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1894.

Intimations.

BRITISH KOWLOON COLLEGE.

OPENING NOTICE.

THE BRITISH KOWLOON COLLEGE will be OPENED on WEDNESDAY, 1st August, 1894, for the TUITION of EUROPEAN CHILDREN. For further particulars and prospectus, apply to

W. G. GRAY,
Headmaster.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1894. [817]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE FIFTY-SIXTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the COMPANY will be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock NOON, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Account, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 30th instant, inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
T. ARNOLD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1894. [778]

THE NEW BALMORAL GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD CALL of Fifty Cents per Share, on the Shares issued at One Dollar, has now been MADE in accordance with the PROSPECTUS, and FALLS DUE on the 4th of AUGUST next. Same should be PAID to the UNDERSIGNED at No. 9, Praya Central, to whom the SCRIP should be sent for endorsement. By Order of the Board,
W. HUTTON POTTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 4th July, 1894. [756]

THE PHARMACY.

FLETCHER & Co. Dispensing and Retail Chemists, Perfumers, Druggists Sundries-men and Patent Medicine Vendors.

KEPLER'S MALT.....per doz.....\$14.00
KEPLER'S MALT and OIL.....".....\$14.00
SCOTT'S EMULSION.....".....\$13.00
SCOTT'S EMULSION.....".....\$13.00

TOILET ACCESSORIES:—

Perfume Bottles, Cut Crystal, Combs, Brushes, Sponges, Sponge Bags, Fish Gloves and Belts.

Perfumes:—Flaud, Atkinson, Colgate, Rick-secker and Brown Perfumery Co.

Hongkong, 23rd September, 1893. [28]

"DERMATOL,"

MANUFACTURED by FARBERKE, HÖCHST A.M.; its effect in stimulating the closing up of WOUNDS, and in internal administration against diarrhoea, is described as amazing.

D. R. KNORR'S

LION BRAND

ANTI-PYRINE.

(DOSE FOR ADULTS 15 to 35 GRAINS TROV.)

Is the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, INFLUENZA, DENGUE, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the Medical Faculty, A. for Dr. KNORR'S ANTI-PYRINE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.

To be had at every reputable Chemist and Druggist.

Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export Import and Bank Compagnie.

Beware of spurious imitations.
Hongkong, 7th April, 1894. [446]



CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & Co.,

WINE and SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, LONDON AND GLASGOW.

12, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 24th August, 1893. [26]

NOTICE TO CAPTAINS.

MASTERS of Vessels arriving here CAN NOT BE TOO PARTICULAR as to the SOURCE of supply of FRESH WATER, more especially during the present epidemic.

J. W. KEW & Co.'s STEAM WATER-BOATS enable them to SUPPLY VESSELS with any quantity of PURE FRESH WATER, with the greatest despatch and at moderate rates.

Call Flag "W." Commercial Code.

Office 18, Praya Central, Hongkong, 14th June, 1894. [695]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS, COAL and PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

FRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMAN'S PATENT GENUINE COMPOSITION RIFLE AND BRAND.

Intimations.

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & CO., LD.
VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

SUMMER DRINKS.

FRUIT SYRUPS.
In Bottles at 75 Cents.

AERATED WATERS.

D. C. & Co's
LIQUEUR AND OTHER WHISKIES.

CLARETS.

MEDOC.

Per Case, Pints.....\$5.50

Per Case, Quarts.....\$5.00

ST. GERMAIN.

Per Case, Pints.....\$7.50

Per Case, Quarts.....\$7.00

ST. ESTEPHE.

Per Case, Quarts.....\$7.50

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK &
COMPANY, LIMITED,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S

IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE

Is Distinguished by a White Label in addition
to the Red One which States thatTHE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE
Is miscible in Water in all proportions.ITS MISCELLIBILITY IN WATER
Combined with its Agreeable and Refreshing
odour will Commend it to the Public for General
Use, as it is an Elegant, Agreeable, and Perfect
Disinfectant for Sick-rooms, Bed-rooms, Bath-
rooms and all necessary vessels therein. For all
purposes it should be diluted freely with Water.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.

As a Saffron in visiting—

A little sprinkled on the handkerchief or
cotton wool and kept in front of the nose and
mouth in infected rooms or in passing through
infected districts is strongly recommended.For washing the face and hands—A tea-
spoonful to a gallon of water.

For the Bath—A table-spoonful or less.

For Sick-rooms and Bed-rooms—A tea-
spoonful or more distributed in saucers round
the room or evaporated by the aid of a lamp.For Sprinkling or Spray—A wine-glassful to
a pint of water.

AS A MOUTH WASH

A few drops in a tumbler of water.

FOR WASHING DOGS.

A table-spoonful to a bucket of water.

THE IMPROVED CARBO-CAMPHYLENE
Converts the waste of bath water into a Valuable
Disinfectant, which in passing through the down-
spouts and stretch-traps destroys mosquito germs
and removes bad smells. Its use in the bath
has a most beneficial effect on the skin and
greatly reduces the risk of infection.A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.The Hongkong Telegraph
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

LONDON, 24th July.
The Taotai has notified the Foreign consuls at
Shanghai that the Wosung bar may be blocked
at any moment.
In the event of war the Chinese Northern and
Southern fleets will harass the Japanese coast.THE NEW SULTAN OF MOROCCO.
Abdel Aziz has formally entered Fez at the
head of the army and been loyally acclaimed.
The tribes are submissive.

PARIS, 16th July, 1894.

Russia is striving to prevent war between
China and Japan.
The Koreans in Chemulpo are threatening the
French forces.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

We learn that private telegrams have been
received in town to-day from Shanghai to theeffect that a naval engagement took place
between the Chinese and Japanese fleets off the
west coast of Korea on the 23rd inst., and that
five Chinese warships were destroyed by torpedoes.
Subsequent inquiries, however, lead to the
belief that this report is not founded on fact.

ANOTHER TYPHOON.

Since early dawn the aspect of the weather
has been extremely threatening, a strong north-
easterly wind and heavy rain squalls indicating
that a typhoon was raging not very many
hundreds of miles from the colony. Shortly
after 10 a.m. most of the small native craft in the
harbour sought shelter in neighbouring bays
and creeks, and at 10 a.m. a black cone was
hoisted on board the *Victor Emanuel*, indicating
that the centre of the depression was at that hour
to the south and within 300 miles of the Colony.
In his weather report to-day the Acting
Director of the Observatory states:—On the
24th at 10.10 a.m., black south cone
hoisted. At 10.35 a.m. the depression was south
of Hongkong, probably moving in a north-
westerly direction. At 10.54 a.m. barometer
falling. Strong easterly winds, with showery
and squally weather. A typhoon appears to
have entered the south-west of Japan yesterday.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Agents (Messrs. Dodwell, Carill & Co.)
inform us that the steamship *Emerald* left Singa-
pore for this port yesterday, and is due on or
about the 30th inst.THE steamers *Glucksburg* and *Ghasee* are
in dock undergoing a slight overhaul. The *Protes*
came out of dock to-day, making room for the
Scottish Oriental Co.'s *Mongkut*.A REGULAR meeting of Zeland Lodge, No. 525,
will be held in the Freemasons' Hall, Zeland
Street, on Wednesday, the 21st proximo, at 8.30
for 9 o'clock. The visiting brethren are
cordially invited.We regret to hear that Mr. F. H. May, Captain
Superintendent of Police, is indisposed, and
unable to attend to his important duties. The
effects of the hard work Mr. May has gone
through in connection with the plague.ONLY a couple of shipping reports clipped from
the *China Mail* "Extra" to-day:—
"The British steamer *Tenue* reports: Had
moderate winds, fine weather."
"The German steamer *Peking* reports: Had
fine weather throughout the passage."
Now, where did the *Tenue* and *Peking* sail
from? That's the "rub."THE Hebrew community was greatly in evidence
at the Police Court this morning, when Capt.
Hastings sentenced Jacob Bakal to six weeks'
imprisonment, in lieu of a \$15 fine for assaulting
one Moonshee Fekdel, a Jew on the 17th
instant. The prisoner, who went "aloft," was
further bound over in the sum of \$10 to be of
good behaviour for three months, and in default
it was arranged that he should "do" three
weeks more.ADVICES have been received in Singapore, says
the *Strait Times* of the 16th inst., to the effect
that four Europeans who were suspected of
having smuggled arms and ammunition into
Bali, a small island near Lombok, have been
arrested, and legal proceedings are being taken
against them. We are informed that the names
of the men are Mallen (who is a Russian), Capt.
Danilchen (Dane), and Messrs. Holmes and
Paige (Englishmen).At the Magistracy this morning, before Captain
Hastings, the Portuguese assault case of
J. Ozyrio v. M. Vas was concluded. Mr.
C. Evans appeared for the complainant, and
Mr. E. J. Grist was for the defendant. The
sentence (previously three weeks) was reduced
to fourteen days' hard labour, the defendant
being bound over in the sum of \$25 to keep the
peace for six months, or in default an additional
28 days' hard labour.In the Supreme Court this morning the Full
Court dismissed the appeal of the Opium Farmer
v. Constable Pepper, in respect to the alleged
illegal seizure of four chests of opium by the
defendant in April last, their lordships stating
that they were of opinion that the Magistrate
who ordered the confiscation of the drug and
fine of the Farmer \$25 acted in accordance with
the terms of section 15 of Ordinance No. 19 of 1891.
Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. H. L.
Jenny, appeared for the appellant and Mr. A.
J. Leach, (Acting Attorney General) instructed
by Mr. A. B. Johnson (Crown Solicitor) was for
the respondent.FROM a native source the *Shanghai Mercury*
of the 20th inst. learns that a sum of \$10,
100,000 has been granted for the purpose of
war, and should that not be sufficient another
large sum will be given from the Empress
Dowager's birthday celebration. It is also stated
that Li Hong-chang has applied to select 50,000
soldiers from Hunan, Anhwei, Hopei, and
Shensi to be put under the command of Liu
Ming-chuan, and Liu Yung-tsook. This applica-
tion is said to have been granted by the
Tung-tai Yung-tai and Board of Admiralty. It is
also reported that Wong Kien-shan has been
ordered to take part in the action against Japan.MR. W. E. Maxwell had a very nasty spill at
the Singapore racetrack on the 17th inst.,
which fortunately resulted in no very serious
consequences. Mr. Maxwell was, according to
the *Strait Times*, "schooling" Dr. Butt's grey
horse over the jumps prepared for the Gymkhana
Meeting which took place last Saturday. All
the horses had been taken except the last one,
just before the finishing post. Here the horse
seemed to waver and, in taking the jump, it
apparently knocked the wood and rolled over on
its side on the ground. Mr. Maxwell was
shot out of the saddle some yards away and for
a minute or so lay stunned, but after that he got
up and walked away, receiving nothing more
than a severe shaking.It is believed in some quarters now that all
difficulties in Pahang in connection with Si
Rahman, and his rebel followers, are practically
over. It is said that it is probable the
Kelantan authorities will refuse admission to
those rebels who fled into Kelantan territory.
If that be so, they are sure sooner or later to
fall into our hands. It may be a long business,
as it is necessarily extremely difficult to catch
Malays in the jungle—their natural country.
It is thought that all danger of further
trouble in Pahang is at an end, and that the
rebels now think only of their safety in flight.
That may be so at the present time, but says
the *Strait Times*, the wide expanse of jungle
affords so many opportunities for Si Rahman
and his followers to make their whereabouts in
the jungle unknown to their pursuers. Then
there may be the prospect of an unsuccessful
hunt, and further, Si Rahman may again appear
after a period of exclusion. It is the fear of that
which should prompt the Government not to
give up the chase until Si Rahman and all his
principal men are captured or killed, or reliable
evidence be forthcoming of their deaths.At the Magistracy this morning, Captain
Hastings presiding, Wong U Chun, a member
of the crew of the Chinese steamer *Fushan*, was
charged with being in possession of 50 taels of
opium and 6 taels of prepared opium. The
case was proved up to the hilt, and in default of
a fine of \$75, he went "aloft" for three months.
The drug was confiscated.THE news which we published yesterday in our
Singapore telegram, says the *Phang Gazette*
of the 11th inst., that the Government destined
to give Colonel Walker's Tombing report to the
Press, is unpleasant. It seems to indicate
failure of some sort in the preliminary stages,
and as it does not appear as if more police had
been asked for, the failure would seem to be of
a political or strategic character.

THE PLAGUE IN HONGKONG.

SPECIAL QUARANTINE NOTICES.

The following notices have been issued:—
The sanitary authorities at Szei state that they
will apply regulations almost identical in all
to give Colonel Walker's Tombing report to the
Press, is unpleasant. It seems to indicate
failure of some sort in the preliminary stages,
and as it does not appear as if more police had
been asked for, the failure would seem to be of
a political or strategic character.The following was received in London
a month ago from Alexandria:—"Hongkong
has been placed in quarantine in consequence
of plague."The Swedish authorities have declared the
island of Hongkong to be infected with the
plague.A Spanish notification states:—"Arrivals
from Hongkong are declared foul, whatever the
date of departure."

SIR THOMAS SUTHERLAND ON THE PLAGUE.

A correspondent of the *London and China*
Express has interviewed the veteran chairman
of the Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Com-
pany, who spent some of the best years of his
life in Hongkong. "Can you tell me anything
about the plague at Hongkong, Sir Thomas?"
said the interviewer."Well," answered Sir Thomas, with his usual
cheery courtesy: "the latest news is encouraging,
and the Europeans seem to be keeping up their
spirits admirably. We have telegrams from our
people there saying that they are all well. There
are, of course, difficulties about labour, but on
the whole I take a favourable view of the situa-
tion and think that the plague is going to pass
off.""Do you remember any similar visitations?"
—"Not in Hongkong. There have been similar
visitations in the North of China—that is, at the
other side of the Celestial Empire—within the
last twenty years, and they carried off shoals of
people.""The present visitation has disturbed your
business?"—"Naturally it has disturbed all
business to a great extent, but the particular
degree of disturbance it is not easy to estimate.
The straits from Hongkong would be a very
serious interruption to all trade, and I have no
doubt that there is great difficulty both as to the
loading and unloading of vessels just now.""The plague does not seem to have affected
the Europeans to any very serious extent?"
—"No! It has not, so far. They are able, apparently,
to localise it. Then that part of Hongkong
which is peopled by Europeans lies very high,
on a healthy plateau above the port, where there
is perfect safety. At any rate, I do not see how
the plague could be carried up there in the native
quarantine.""Is Hongkong a filthy place in the native
quarantine?"—"Not wholly. It is fairly clean
and healthy for a tropical town. It is a fact,
however, that the Chinese quarter is far too
crowded, and its condition, from a sanitary
point of view, far from what is desirable.""How do you account for the outbreak of the
plague?"—"Oh, it certainly follows upon a very
dry season, and a great scarcity of water. There
are nearly always associated with virulent
epidemics in the East.""Have you any advice to give to the European
residents of Hongkong, or to the ruling
authorities?"—"No, they seem to understand
pretty well how to deal with the emergency.""The plague is said to correspond very closely
in its symptoms to the description of the Black
Death given by Dr. Gauguier, in his recent
monograph on that profoundly interesting
subject?"—"Decidedly, it is in character with
what we may call a medieval plague, and those
who witness it probably see how rapidly it did
the hundreds of thousands of people carried off
by the Black Death. A peculiarity of this disease
is that it fatally affects animals as well as human
beings.""Is there any danger to India or Europe,
think you, Sir Thomas?"—"I do not see how
there should be, with proper precautions. But
the plague will have to be watched. Still, as
I have said, I regard the prospect very hopefully."Two cases of plague were reported in Yau-ma-tei
yesterday, one came from Hingham and the
other was discovered in a shed at the back of
the Gun Club hill. They were speedily removed
to the Kennedy-town hospital.The *Courrier de Saigon* of the 14th inst. contains
a statement, under the ominous head-
line "La Peste en Annam," a statement to the
effect that the disease is prevalent in the
province of Vinh. The *Courrier* (it should
be added, published the report with all reserve.
Doctors Takaji and Takata, who arrived here
yesterday from Japan have not, as was errone-
ously supposed, come here to professionally
attend upon Professor Aoyama and Dr. Ichigami
on board the *Hygiea*. On the contrary, the
unfortunate scientists are perfectly satisfied with
the treatment they are receiving in the
vicinity of the Government, the Japanese
specialists being here to visit the
distinguished patients on behalf of their Govern-
ment and for no other reason whatever.Dr. Molyneux, of Ningpo, who has been here
during the past month attending plague patients
at the Government plague depot, returned to
his post to-day via Shanghai by the *Empress*
of Japan.For neglecting to report a case of plague in
his house at No. 9, Cochrane Street, Sam Y.
Chu was to-day fined \$75 at the Police Court.
"John" acted up cheerily, but cast a very evil
glance towards Sergeant Moffat who brought
the charge against him.The latest official returns are as follow:—
From noon yesterday until noon to-day:—
New Deaths, Sick, Recovered, under
treatment.Hospital ship *Hygiea*..... 0 0 10
Kennedy-town..... 0 0 38
Slaughter House..... 4 1 44
Private houses..... 0 3 49Total..... 4 4 102
Deaths reported from the outbreak (5th May)
up to July 24th, noon: 2,404 grand total, 2,408.
From noon up to 5 p.m. to-day:—At Tung
Wah branch (including now only the Slaughter
House) new cases, 0; death, 0; sent to
Canton to junk, 0; total remaining under
treatment at the Tung Wah branch 44.LAI-CHU-KOK RETURN.
The following are the returns of admissions,
deaths, etc., at the Lai-chu-kok pest-house for the
twenty-four hours ending 5 o'clock yesterday:
Admissions, 3; a from Kennedy-
town and 1 from Sam-ma-tei; deaths, 1; dis-
charged, 4; remaining under treatment, 41.

NEWS BY THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The Occidental and Oriental Co.'s steamship
Biela, Capt. W. M. Walker, from San Francisco
via Yokohama, with the American mails up to
28th June, arrived in the harbour this morning.
We are indebted to our San Francisco exchanges
for the subjoined telegram:—LONDON, June 19th.
The report telegraphed from Berlin of the
revocation of Sir Edward Mallet, British
Ambassador to Germany, cannot be confirmed
at the Foreign Office. The officials who are
accessible there profess to know nothing. It is
surmised that some trouble has arisen out of the
Anglo-Belgian agreement in regard to the Congo
frontiers, which has caused friction between the
German Foreign Office and the British Ambassa-
dor, but the report of the latter's resignation
is not generally credited.Senator Teller's proposed high tariff on
diamonds is causing a sensation here, where the
Rothschilds have recently handled \$4,500,000
of bonds for the South African Diamond Trust.
Besides these bonds, the Rothschilds are
known to be very largely interested in the stocks
of the diamond trust. The proposed high tariff
would produce a great fall in the value of the
immense stock of unworked diamonds on hand, and
greatly reduce the dividends to holders of the
trust's stock which for years past has been 25
per cent.A cable received by the officials of the trust
from Premier Riberes of Cape Colony, it is stated,
declares that Secretary Casselle promised last
March that the Senate would modify the high
duty put on diamonds when the Wilson Bill
passed the House.Senator Teller's amendment increasing the
duty on diamonds to 30 per cent. is regarded as
a blow aimed by the leader of the American free
silvermen at the Rothschilds, the leading bankers
in Europe, who have done so much to maintain
the single gold monetary standard. The Colorado
Senators and ex-Speaker Reed have considered
various forms of discriminating duties against
these countries which oppose an international
agreement for the free use of silver.The Prince of Wales' cutter *Britannia* sailed
from Dover to Boulogne and back to-day for
half the prize in a handicap race. She started
at 11 o'clock, arrived at Boulogne at 2 p.m., 17 miles,
55 seconds, and returned to Dover at 5 p.m., 23 miles,
27 seconds, having done some splendid sailing.The Anglo-American League of Freemasons
installed Mr. Reynolds as master at the Criterion
restaurant to-night. The company included
Brothers Laurie of Nova Scotia, Lewis of Texas,
Lafayette of Quebec and William of Worcester,
Mar.Sir William Harcourt will retire from the
Lower House at the close of the present session
and be elevated to the House of Lords. The
choice of a successor to Sir William for a Liberal
leader seems to be between Henry Campbell
Bannerman, Mr. Asquith and Mr. John Morley.Mr. Gladstone said to-day that he regarded it
as impossible for him to visit the United States.
Mr. Williams, the engineer of the Manchester
canal, has been knighted.WASHINGTON, June 19th.
At the request of Senator Teller to-day, his
amendment to increase the duty on diamonds
from 15 to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, which would
restore the rate fixed by the House in the Wilson
Bill, was passed over. It will be considered
again before the bill is reported to the Senate.NEW YORK, June 19th.
The *Herald's* Berlin correspondent cables: I
learn from a reliable source that the difficulties
of the Congo question are causing the Kaiser to
hesitate about his projected visit to England.
His feelings toward England have been so cooled
by recent events that in his entourage doubts
are expressed as to whether he will accept his
grandmother's invitation. It will depend on
England's reply to two notes from Wilhelm-
strasse. The opinion prevails here that England
will give in.It is reported that Sir Edward Mallet, the
British Ambassador here, has sent his resignation
to London, and it is impossible for him to
longer successfully represent the interests of
England at the court of the Kaiser, since, owing
to the recent acts of the British Cabinet, the
confidence of the Emperor had been lost.It is said the Kaiser has bitterly reproached
the British Cabinet for its attitude of hesita-
tion toward him, and accused Sir Edward
Mallet with having countenanced the English
Cabinet's duplicity. Sir Edward protested that
he was as much surprised as the Kaiser. The
Emperor then informed him that England could
thank herself if she should reverse the friendly
policy of Germany and return to Prince
Bismarck's distrust of everything English.Twenty young people were returning from a
fishing river lake, in Samara Russia, when
the boat, which was overcrowded, sank. Forty-
five of the passengers were drowned.ANTWERP, June 19th.
The Military Governor has apologized to
Admiral Erbenfor for an oversight of the
authorities in not replying to the salute of the
United States cruiser *Chicago*.RIO JANEIRO, June 19th.
The yellow fever has disappeared from this city.TANZANIA, June 19th.
Muly Mohammed, eldest son of the late Sultan
and a pretender to the throne, has been
imprisoned at Maserah by order of his brother,
Abdul Aziz, the Sultan, and compelled to sign an
act of adhesion to Abdul Aziz. The position of
the latter has been secured by his being
recognized as Sultan by the powerful Sherer of
Waziri. The towns of Maserah and Mekeles
and the chief of the independent Zayan tribe
have promised Abdul Aziz to place 3,000 armed
men along the road between Fez and Mekeles
for the purpose of keeping order.VIENNA, June 19th.
The rains have begun to fall again in the
North-east, and the situation in the flooded
districts is worse than it was at any time since
the trouble commenced. The day devoted by
soldiers to prevent further flooding of the Karvin
district has been carried away by the immense
weight of water impounded behind it, and the
valley of the Oltava has been inundated. The
water is rising in the valley of the Waag river.
The town of Komorn, at the mouth of the river, is
in danger of being inundated. The foundations
of many houses in the villages of Beleg and
Pistyan are undermined by the rapidly flowing
water, and the buildings having collapsed. In
many instances persons attempting to save their
household effects narrowly escaped with their
lives. Three inhabitants of the villages were
drowned.The carcasses of hundreds of cattle, sheep and
swine are floating down with the current, inter-
mingled with wreckage of every description.
A dispatch from Cracow, Austria-Galicia,
states that floods in the commune of Wolowice
caused a dam to give way. Before the outflow-
ing torrent could be checked 150 houses were
low down the dam were swept away. Persons at great
risk to their lives, eventually succeeded in
repairing the breach. The damage to the crops
is immense.LONDON, June 20th.
A dispatch to the *Times* from Vienna says the
inundation in the valley of the Waag is the
worst since 1883. Over thirty villages are sub-
merged.The Coronation Stakes at Ascot was won by
Sir P. Johnston's *Thorsley*; Sir J. Maple's
Royal Victoria second. A dead heat was run
between Mr. Stanton's *Joanna* and the Duke
of Portland's *Amiable* for third place.The steamer *North Abbey*, of Swansea, has
been wrecked off New Point. The captain and
three sailors were drowned.NEW YORK, June 20th.
A New York sporting paper contains an offer
from the Audubon Club of New Orleans to
arrange a match between Fitzsimmons and
Corbett to fight before that club in December
next. The club guarantees a purse of \$20,000.
The substance of this offer was cabled to Corbett.MARSILLIES, June 20th.
A dispatch from Oran, Algeria, says that a
severe earthquake occurred there to-day. The
dispatch makes no mention of loss of life.VICTORIA (B.C.), June 20th.
Her Majesty's ship *Champion* will not be
relieved at Honolulu for sixty days, as the repairs
to the relieving vessel, the *Hyacinth*, are not
nearly completed.VIENNA, June 20th.
The floods have done the greatest damage at
Pistyan, although the inhabitants of that place
are trying to hide the facts owing to a fear of
alarms troubling them. The island in the river Waag,
on which the famous baths of Pistyan are
situated, is submerged and the fine gardens in
the vicinity of the baths are covered with a foot
of silt. The mineral springs are choked. At
Komor 3,000 acres of land that was bearing
crops in splendid condition is now under three
feet of water.LEEDS (England), June 20th.
Two thousand delegates were present at the
anti-Lords conference in this city to-day. A
resolution was adopted declaring that the power
exercised by the House of Lords to mutilate
and reject measures passed by representatives
of the people had been systematically used to
defeat reforms and should cease to exist. For a
resolution calling upon the Government to intro-
duce a measure for the abolition of the Lords'
veto power Henry Labouchere proposed a sub-
stitute calling for the abolition of the Lords.
Labouchere declared that self-government was
a farce as long as hereditary legislation existed.LONDON, June 20th.
In the House of Commons to-day, Hugh O.
Arnold Forster moved to reduce the salary of the
Chief Secretary for Ireland in order to discuss
the situation of affairs in Ireland.He complained that the speeches of Irish
members of Parliament had resulted in assaults,
injury to property and a revival of boycotting.
He claimed that the Government ought to stop
the illegal action of the Board of Guardians in
passing resolutions against land-grabbing which
led to outrages and established a state of
terrorism.L. W. Russell, in seconding Arnold Forster's
motion, demanded that the Government should
take steps to stop illegal meetings in Ireland,
which, he said, fostered agrarian crime.JUNE 21st.
At Ascot Heath to-day, the race for the Mem-
orial Stakes was won by Lord Cadogan's *Court*
Stall, Colonel North's *El Diablo* second, Duke
of Beaufort's *Son of a Gun* third.In response to a message sent to James J.
Corbett at Sheffield, asking what he intended to
do about the offer of the Audubon Club of
New Orleans, Corbett telegraphed that he will
nothing to say until his return to America.Fire broke out at 9 o'clock to-night at the
Agnes Cabinet manufactory, in Tabernacle
Street. The flames, assisted by a fierce wind,
spread furiously, and within an hour eight or ten
other factories were burning.The wind carried sheets of flames and sparks
a great distance, and the illumination attracted
enormous crowds of people to the vicinity.Many engines were summoned, but the
greatest difficulty was experienced in approach-
ing the burning buildings. The whole block
was destroyed.The entire London brigade of over fifty
engines and 400 men were in attendance. The
flames were visible from all parts of London and
its suburbs.The walls of the buildings fell from time to
time with loud crashes. So far as ascertained
there was no casualties.The fire raged with fury until midnight, when
it was controlled. The estimated damage is
£200,000.PARIS, June 21st.
The *Matin* prints an interview with Dr.
Arenth, the famous biometrist and member of
the Prussian Diet, in which he urges a Franco-
German alliance in Africa as the only way to
keep England in her place.England's possession of the Nile valley, he
declares, is much gloomier for France than the
fact that Germany has retaken her former
possession. England's imprudence in showing
her hand in the Belgian agreement in regard to
the Congo, he believes, has given an opportunity
for the Franco-German alliance which he
suggests.NEW YORK, June 21st.
The *Herald's* Buenos Ayres special says:
News comes from Brazil that General Hipolito
with 1,500 royal troops is now encamped at
Ibicaury and that the rebel general, Salgado,
is marching toward Cruz Alta. Loaded with mun-
itions of war the steamer *Desperado* has just left
Montevideo for Rio Grande do Sul.PHILADELPHIA, June 21st.
In a match race for \$2,000 a side between
Saladin and Masco to-day, the former won the
first heat in 2 min. 25 secs., the fastest mile ever
made in a race at Belmont Park. Saladin won
the second heat and race in 2 min. 10 secs.MADRID, June 21st.
Dispatches received by the Government from
Mindanao, one of the largest of the Philippine
Islands, report that a battle was fought on the
10th inst. between Spanish troops and the Mus-
lim inhabitants of the islands, and that the
Spanish were victorious.

owing to the opposition of the peasantry to the collection of taxes. In the conflicts between the gendarmes and the peasantry three of the latter were killed and many severely injured. Many gendarmes were also injured. The authorities are sending reinforcements of police. In the Bilbao district bread riots are feared.

TANZANIA, June 22nd.
The Sultan's eldest son, Mulai Usail, from whom trouble was expected, has announced his submission to the new Sultan. The houses of Europeans are guarded by troops. The Sultan's forces have reported a revolt of the Mitlousi tribe. Large numbers of the tribesmen were killed.

MANAGUA, June 22nd.
A large lot of arms has been landed on the Mosquito coast by a schooner from Colon, where they were transferred from a British ship. General Ortiz came here and had an interview with the President and then left for Leon.

WINNIPEG, June 22nd.
Archbishop Tache died at 6.30 o'clock this morning.

MANAGUA, June 22nd.
The situation in Nicaragua is gloomy. General Ortiz, Minister of War and Vice-President, has withdrawn his support from the Zelaya Government. A ministerial crisis is imminent.

VALLJOY, June 22nd.
Orders were received at the Navy Yard this morning to put the United States ship *Marion* out of commission as soon as possible.

GLASGOW, June 23rd.
It has been definitely settled that the *Vigilant* and *Valleyrie* will engage in their first contest on the Clyde on July 5th, as neither yacht will be ready in time to race at an earlier date.

The *Vigilant*, *Valleyrie*, *Britannia*, and *Satellite* have been entered for the Royal Ulster Yacht Club regatta, which will be sailed on Belfast Slough July 16th and 17th.

The schooner-yacht *Lasca*, owned by John E. Brooks of New York, has been entered for the cruiser race in this regatta.

The *Vigilant*, *Valleyrie*, and *Britannia* will probably enter the Royal Cork Yacht Club regatta on July 24th. The match race between the *Britannia* and the *Vigilant* has already sailed has been arranged to take place at Cowes during the early part of August, and will be sailed over the Royal Yacht Squadron course.

ATHENS, June 23rd.

Earthquakes were felt to day in various parts of the Peloponnese, the peninsula forming the southern part of Greece.

THE LOMBOK EXPEDITION.

The following telegrams appear in the *Deli Courant*—

BATAVIA, July 7th.
According to Government telegrams, troops have landed at Lombok without resistance. The population assisted in bringing the boats on the beach. The Lombok flag was taken down, and the Dutch flag hoisted.

July 9th.
The Rajah has sent three headmen to say that he would attack the troops. The headmen were sent back to say that the Dutch would only treat with the Rajah himself.

July 10th.
Mataram has been taken; the Sasaks have assisted the Dutch.

Mataram is the capital, but the Rajah has a stockade called *Tjakra*. According to a telegram for the *Batavia Nieuwsblad*, the English steamer *Poh An* has been seized at Ampenan with 175 central-fire guns on board. An English gunnaker named Mitchell has been taken prisoner.

July 11th.
According to a *Tjakra* Radio telegram, the old Rajah of Lombok died sixteen months ago, some say that he was killed a few months ago. Mitchell has been released. Some time ago this man offered the Government his assistance at Lombok. This was refused, but an eye was kept on him.

The King of Coa, an independent state near Macassar, is making difficulties about signing a new contract with the Dutch.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, July 3rd.
In the libel case of Thomas Pridmore v. Colonel Conway Gordon, sanction to produce documents containing the alleged libel was refused by the Secretary of State, and judgment was found for the defendant with costs.

July 4th.
On the motion of Mr. Fowler, the House of Commons ordered a return to be prepared of the net income and expenses of India for the decade ending 1893.

July 5th.
Cholera has appeared at St. Petersburg, and there is also a serious outbreak at Cronstadt. The following is the result of the race for the Princess of Wales' Stakes, run at Newmarket:—

Irishless T. Loates 1
Pulldragon M. Cannon 2
Ladas J. Watts 3

July 6th.
Mr. Langley, the Liberal candidate, has been elected for Atherfield by a majority of 1,000, replacing the Hon. B. Coleridge, who is raised to the Peerage.

The death is announced of Sir A. H. Layard. No lives were lost yesterday by the sinking of the yacht *Valleyrie*.

The situation round Chicago is getting worse. The troops have partly restored traffic, but it is feared that they are too few and scattered to overcome the riotous strikers. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Debs, the strike leader.

July 7th.
In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Salisbury introduced a Bill to exclude destitute aliens from Great Britain and to expel all foreign conspirators. Lord Rosebery, in the debate which followed, said he was not opposed to the first proposal in the Bill, although he doubted its urgency. He thought the police were ample to cope with all conspirators, and regretted that Lord Salisbury had charged England with sheltering foreign assassins, as it was calculated to complicate our foreign relations. The Bill was then read a first time.

New York, July 7th.
Bands of the railway men on strike were looting and burning at Chicago yesterday evening, and an immense quantity of railway material was destroyed. The incendiaries then burned the buildings of the World's Fair are covering an extent of 80 acres. The police are powerless to cope with the rioters. The military charged the mob, but, as the police were not allowed to fire on them, they are about as useless as the police, and in the meantime mob-law reigns supreme. Most of the factories in Chicago have stopped work from want of coal, and 100,000 men are thereby idle. The strike is extending eastward, and the Labour Societies are joining.

Latest advices from Chicago state that a mob had attacked a train and were wrecking it when the militia were called out and fired a volley. Several rioters were injured, but the mob overcame the troops, who retired, and the wrecking was resumed.

St. Petersburg, July 8th.
The cholera is increasing in Russia, and particularly at St. Petersburg.

LONDON, July 8th.

In the cricket match between Players and Gentlemen the latter were beaten by an innings and twenty-seven runs.

NEW YORK, July 8th.
There has been continued rioting at Chicago in the suburbs, a riotous mob seizing the railway property and burning the railway plant. Telegrams from St. Louis state that affairs are quieting down there, and that the strikers are resuming work.

July 9th.
The latest telegrams received from Chicago state that the strikers have suspended their work of destruction in the city and suburbs. At a meeting of allied trades today it was resolved that a general strike should take place on Wednesday morning unless the Pullman Co. conceded the demands made by the railway men on strike.

WASHINGTON, July 9th.
President Cleveland has summoned the rioters to disperse before noon to-day, otherwise they will be treated with military vigour.

SHANGHAI, July 9th.
The Korean Government, replying to the representations of the Japanese Government, has declared that Korea has faithfully observed all her treaty obligations. On the 3rd instant Japan presented to Korea a formal demand for reforms.

LONDON, July 9th.
The *Times* correspondent at Seoul telegraphs that 1,000 more Japanese have landed at Chemulpo.

CHINA'S ARMIES.

At the present moment, with the armies of China and Japan standing opposite each other "armed to the teeth," no subject of greater interest than an examination into the condition of their respective forces could well be found; for there can be little doubt that, in the event of its coming to blows, the quarrel will have to be fought out on *terra firma*; a naval engagement, whatever its result, will hardly yield a final solution of the dispute, and so the condition of the army is of only secondary interest. The time has therefore come for a close examination into the land forces of the respective countries.

It would be wrong to assume that China's army has made no progress since 1860, or even only small progress; on the other hand, it will not do to overvalue the progress actually made. The main improvement is in the armament; reforms in the fields of tactics and strategy are opposed to the Chinese character. It is true that the arming of their infantry with modern weapons has greatly increased their power of Chinese forces, combined as it is, with an inexhaustible supply of the raw material of armaments. China possesses an extraordinary pertinacity and passive power of resistance; the long drawn out, bloody Taping revolt has been thoroughly extinguished and the great loss of men in Tongking in 1884 was borne exclusively by two provinces. China has the power of putting such masses of men in the field as to crush any opponent, especially when we consider that the strength of any army set down in Eastern Asia must be comparatively limited. To conquer China would require such numbers that their transport alone would meet with insuperable technical difficulties, and the necessary sacrifices of men and money would be such as no commercial or ideas advances could justify.

China has been compared to a steel bullet: a simple pressure leaves no trace, while a heavy blow breaks it to pieces. The Government is generally responsible to the Central Government for the security of their respective provinces. The extent to which this system of government by deputy, this independence of separate parts giving sovereign powers to the Viceroys, is liable to endanger the Throne itself is an open question; but the system has a determining influence upon the whole organization of the defence of the country, besides entailing numerous ulterior consequences. Seeing that, even in war time, the Viceroys have to care almost exclusively for the safety of their own proper provinces, each has its own system of special troops; and thus each province possesses a double garrison—the Imperial and the Viceroyal. This explains how the conditions of strength vary; one Governor-General devotes more, another less attention to his troops; one Governor employs European instructors, while another employs none. Viceroys of the coast provinces soon found themselves compelled to build men-of-war, partly for protection against piracy, partly for the reason that the Central Government is here able to apply greater pressure.

The provinces in the interior of the Empire found themselves almost entirely freed from any war burdens. It is naturally the interest of each Viceroy to retain the fruits of his exertions for himself; in no case is he inclined to come to the assistance of a neighbour who is worse provided, and incur the danger of denuding his own province, for whose safety he is responsible with his head. By this system, common action is virtually excluded. And, as the principle of individual responsibility for a definite object is carried down step by step, the commanders of regiments having to take their orders from the local officials, so, in actual war, no real mutual support for offensive purposes is to be reckoned upon; all remain shut up in a purely defensive state, holding themselves back in such a way that anything like energetic action is illusory. In order to form a judgment of the capabilities of a Chinese army, these conditions must be taken into account and not any deceptive enumeration of the forces themselves. Affairs are said to be so bad in some of the interior provinces that one Governor-General's troops are regarded as an enemy by the authorities of the neighbouring province.

Let us turn to the army itself, that is to say, to that portion which is armed and constructed upon a European model. We will leave entirely out of account all those *corps d'élite* and fancy regiments in the interior which are still armed with spears and matchlock of antiquated type; although these, if properly handled, represent by their numbers, no inconsiderable force, still the only troops which, by their training and if well led, are a palladium to face a foreign foe, are portions of the Chibbi and Peking garrisons. We shall deal now with this army and then show how far behind are the other forces of the empire. As far as the general organization of the former is concerned, the old system still prevails, but stimulated by modern methods in a most curious manner. The division into Banner troops, into Chinese and Manchu regiments, under a mixed command of Chinese and Tartars, is so deeply rooted that it is easy to see how, in consequence of these co-ordinated commanders, all modern instruction is made illusory. A certain amount of progress was noticeable in Chibbi during the last war, inasmuch as one General was entrusted with the defence of the coast and another with the supreme command of all the troops. But even in this case both were subordinated to the Governor-General, Li Hung-chang.

The Chinese army is maintained by recruiting; in some of the Western, mainly Mohammedan provinces, however, there exists a system of limited universal service. The supply of men, even in war time, is constantly in excess of the demand. From the fact that most commanders of garrisons undertake themselves the supply of their troops, the cost of maintenance is cheap and the commanders have something left over for themselves. The pay varies according to the different provinces, but, even when regularly paid, it does not amount to more than one pound sterling per month, out of which the soldier has to feed and clothe himself. The wants of the Chinese soldier are modest in the extreme, and he has the main strength of a Chinese army.

A few years ago the armament and training of the infantry were better than they were at the time of the Taping rebellion. H. E. Li Hung-chang was the first Viceroy who ventured not only to employ European instructors, but had been in the forefront, but energetically to carry out their proposals. The Central Government did not regard the innovation unfavourably, since General Gordon, with his "Ever-Victorious" army of 4,000 men, had given proof of what a corps led in European fashion can do. During the Taping rebellion this had been the main stay of the Emperor and his throne. Americans, English, Germans and Frenchmen had served in this corps, whose strength consisted in their discipline.

French officers had acted as instructors in the Chinese army for many years, of whom it is well known that their activity manifested itself in every possible direction with the exception of drill. The road for German influence was opened by the Tientsin Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Detting, the confidant of Li Hung-chang, through whom he was now with influence upon the decisions of the Court at Peking. By his advice the central government pressed upon the Viceroys in each province the engagement of German officers.

Two things, however, hindered the reform of military administration in China: the conservative character of the people themselves and the spirit of opposition in the Chinese officers. The Chinese civilization is the oldest in the world, and the more we learn to know this people, the more we see how astonishingly slight is the impression made upon them by our European culture. It may be possible to replace their antiquated weapons with those of European construction, but absolutely impossible to force upon them the spirit of our modern military education in the slightest degree.

The military calling enjoys in China less consideration than any other occupation whatsoever. The *su-kuan* (military official) stands behind his colleague of the civil service. Promotion is by favour. Any sort of scientific training, even Chinese, is not demanded of an officer; the higher posts are sold, the lower awarded to friends and relations. Few even know anything of practical service (except possibly in the old-fashioned Chinese corps). Add to this that the principle rules in China that every Chinese who has passed his examination in the classics is for the highest posts in the administration, be it in the Army, in the Navy, or on the bench of Justice; and so the highest posts in the army may come to be filled by officials who know absolutely nothing of war.

Under conditions of such a nature it is the work of Sisypheus to fight against the old-existing methods, ideas and habits. These break through everywhere when an opening is afforded them. If we desire to discover what has been effected so far, we must look at the ancient Chinese drill. This consists in the formation of close masses. By these it is sought, without any attempt to take advantage of the ground, to force the enemy to give way by massed fire, without attempting any determined attack to crush the enemy. When the Chinese General discovered that these tactics were powerless against a European foe (they didn't even know how to use their own tactics), they were forced to the bow and arrow; they withdrew into their camp and awaited the attack with closed doors. Of course neither mud walls nor gates could withstand artillery, one camp after another was taken by storm; or, according to pure Chinese rules of war, not one of the camps within the range of fire would dream of coming to the aid of a hardly pressed neighbour. A recent exercise of the Canton infantry was conducted as follows: the troops were musket and lance-borne mixed; the former armed with muzzle loaders, the latter with lances twenty feet in length. Each section carried two banners—an excellent mark for the enemy. All the evolutions were directed by a big gong stationed to the front. The chief strength of these troops of *élite* consisted in repeated volleys; change of front was executed by the single files running off to the right or left, while firing of their muskets. Numerous other exercises followed, the object of which was totally incomprehensible to a European observer.

In the year 1885 two German instructors were entrusted with the training of the Chinese infantry of Chibbi, a duty which they carried out thoroughly; and the influence of strict Prussian drill is visible on the parade ground to-day. The exercises, the facing, slow march are all performed admirably; the last is a specialty of the Chinese;—as also the quick march. These made up the whole of the training of the battalion of the Viceroy, Li Hung-chang. Firing is also practised, but in the quick march (in the double, of course); then follows company and battalion drill, all in quick step and in close column: the attack is ordered, but instead of the command "march, march," a halt is called and then a pretty little ceremony is performed. The troops are ordered to "fire," and then a few minutes later, nearly four years, and leave a widow and one child, only a month old, to mourn his loss. Following so soon on the death of Miss Potter only a week ago the sad event has had a somewhat depressing effect on the community where death is indeed a rare visitor. What becomes of us after death may be an open question, but it seems hardly fair that some of the "elite" should be taken away in such a manner, and that the rest should be left to mourn their loss in such a manner. That the heat has been intense is no doubt quite correct, but that the glass has actually reached 100° in the shade is indeed, well, a determined effort to assist imagination at the expense of truth. The "glutted" temperature so far was on the 12th and 13th when the glass reached 100° in the shade, and I should have thought that was quite enough for any reasonable person. It is not, of course, the day temperature which is so trying, but the still nights when the hot vapours, rising from the ground, hang brooding over the Conception like a nightmare and render sleep an impossibility. Fortunately these hot turns do not last long, and nature would have to have to cope with, and we have had it fairly cool since, nothing about of anything. A few nights ago a hot blowing night and day. A few nights ago a hot day ended with a sharp thunder storm, and then till 11 p.m. we had one of the finest electric displays I have ever seen by my good fortune to see outside the tropics. Frequently five or six flaming streams could be seen darting from a common centre, and spreading over half the horizon, dispelling the gloomy darkness with a blinding light. The morning, during which of fire were indeed a marvellous sight, only qualified by the sad reflection that these super-natural forces of nature should be so utterly wasted. Will the *Belgians* and *Koreans* of a future generation be able to utilize the powers of this rampant giant for practical purposes? In short, will they be able to bottle the lightning? Seems rather doubtful at present. The Russian steamer *Wladimir*, from Nagasaki, passed up on the 17th to load tea at Hankow. The *Belgians* *Teikoku* arrived at 1 a.m. from Wuhu and is loading grain, etc. She leaves this evening for Canton. —*China Gazette*.

FOOCHOW NOTES.
Foochow, 21st July.
Owing to the late short arrivals a small rise has taken place in the price of cotton-yarn. Against a quotation of \$4 per bale a month ago it now sells at 4½.
We reported a fortnight ago that the Foochow Garrison had been strengthened by 2,000 men. We now hear that 2,000 more recruits have been added to the local force. The recruits are being put in thorough repair.
The first crop of paddy, which has now nearly all been gathered in, is said to be plentiful and of good quality. Farmers, however, are taking a gloomy view of the prospects for the second crop on account of absence of rain.
The Viceroy is to visit the *Yuan* temple to-day to worship the "Joss" Kwangying. A special prayer is to be offered up for rain, in addition to others for good harvests and the general prosperity of the people of the province.
The following is the tea export since our issue of 14th instant as per consignees returns:—
Per *Palinurus* 165,317 lbs.
Per *Atchou* 339,437
For Hongkong 7,780
Per *Palinurus* 7,780
As the 2nd degree examination on the occasion of the Empress Dowager's birthday are drawing near, a proclamation has been issued by the Viceroy intimating that the students would be allowed to pass 20 cattle of tea free of *lihsin*, but that for any quantity in excess of that weight they would be charged the usual tax.
A company of soldiers has been placed at the disposal of the Salt Commissioner, and his Excellency, by way of keeping the men employed, has detached some to see that the fire brigade apparatus is kept in proper working order, while others are to attend to the constant changing of the water reserved in large tubs in the streets for use in cases of fire.
It is so long since anything was heard of the *Hua-hui* lottery that it was thought to have been actually suppressed, but the arrears lately of a dealer in the tickets to the village of Chai-chai in the vicinity of the Pagoda Anchorage goes to show that it is still a going concern. The unfortunate man found to be selling the tickets was sentenced to 200 blows with the bamboo and a month's exposure in a cage. —*Echo*.

CHINKIANG.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CHINKIANG, 6 July 19th.
On Monday afternoon death claimed another victim. After a severe illness of over five weeks Mr. John Talbot, of the China Inland Mission, succumbed, in spite of the most arduous care, and the funeral took place in our pretty city cemetery at 1 p.m. on the 17th. The deceased had been in China nearly four years, and leaves a widow and one child, only a month old, to mourn his loss. Following so soon on the death of Miss Potter only a week ago the sad event has had a somewhat depressing effect on the community where death is indeed a rare visitor. What becomes of us after death may be an open question, but it seems hardly fair that some of the "elite" should be taken away in such a manner, and that the rest should be left to mourn their loss in such a manner. That the heat has been intense is no doubt quite correct, but that the glass has actually reached 100° in the shade is indeed, well, a determined effort to assist imagination at the expense of truth. The "glutted" temperature so far was on the 12th and 13th when the glass reached 100° in the shade, and I should have thought that was quite enough for any reasonable person. It is not, of course, the day temperature which is so trying, but the still nights when the hot vapours, rising from the ground, hang brooding over the Conception like a nightmare and render sleep an impossibility. Fortunately these hot turns do not last long, and nature would have to have to cope with, and we have had it fairly cool since, nothing about of anything. A few nights ago a hot blowing night and day. A few nights ago a hot day ended with a sharp thunder storm, and then till 11 p.m. we had one of the finest electric displays I have ever seen by my good fortune to see outside the tropics. Frequently five or six flaming streams could be seen darting from a common centre, and spreading over half the horizon, dispelling the gloomy darkness with a blinding light. The morning, during which of fire were indeed a marvellous sight, only qualified by the sad reflection that these super-natural forces of nature should be so utterly wasted. Will the *Belgians* and *Koreans* of a future generation be able to utilize the powers of this rampant giant for practical purposes? In short, will they be able to bottle the lightning? Seems rather doubtful at present. The Russian steamer *Wladimir*, from Nagasaki, passed up on the 17th to load tea at Hankow. The *Belgians* *Teikoku* arrived at 1 a.m. from Wuhu and is loading grain, etc. She leaves this evening for Canton. —*China Gazette*.

THE CRISIS IN KOREA.

A telegram dated Seoul 17th July states that the Korean Government accepted the proposals made by the Japanese Government; and that Mr. Otori had asked for a declaration in writing to that effect.

On Monday night, the 16th inst., the following telegram was received at Tokio through the Japanese *Changi* & *Agata* in Peking from the Chinese Government:—"To prevent any misunderstanding during the negotiations between Japan and China, as the Chinese warship will be further sent to the Japanese twenty ports, it is requested that Japanese warships should be similarly forbidden to enter the treaty ports of Korea, and in case of absolute necessity to enter, to anchor outside the harbour. To this the Japanese Government replied through the *Changi* & *Agata*:—"The Japanese Government cannot allow Japanese warships, then necessary, to enter Chinese treaty ports in accordance with the clause in the commercial treaty between Japan and China, 1881, which opens the treaty ports of both countries to each other's ships. Especially as war has not yet been declared between Japan and China, Japan has perfect right to send to will her warships to Chinese open ports while the peace lasts." The *Nichi Nichi* wonders why the Chinese Government should make the proposal with regard to the four ports, which are under the control of the Southern Squadron. Probably, it adds, the Chinese Government thinks itself safe on the northern ports, as they are guarded by the Northern Squadron.

A telegram was received at Yokohama on the 17th from Fusan, stating that there is a rumor that the British Government has notified the Korean Government that troops would be sent to Seoul to protect the British Legation there.

A Vladivostok telegram announces that preparations are being made for the despatch to Korea of three regiments of infantry and a corps of engineers and seven warships from Vladivostok, but it is not known whether they are for the protection of the Russians in Korea. At the meeting of foreign Ministers held on the 16th at Chemulpo, a 2½ telegram, proposal to make Chemulpo neutral in case of

war was rejected. The Chinese Resident Yuan Sle Kwei was excluded from this meeting as in the foreign ministers' opinion he had not the qualifications of an accredited minister.

According to despatches brought by the *Gran-hai-maru* to Bikan on the 17th, preparations have been made at Tientsin for the despatch of 4,000 troops; and there were at Wei-hai-wee over 20 warships of the Northern and Kwangtung Squadrons; but as the Southern Squadron is also expected there, the total number must not be about thirty.

Vice-Admiral Viscount Nakamura Kanaruke, Chief of the Naval Staff Office, was on the 17th appointed Privy Councillor. His place is taken by Vice-Admiral Kabayama, who has been specially restored to the active list. Vice-Admiral Kabayama was, it will be remembered, Minister of the Navy under Count Matsugata. He signalled himself by his gallantry during the siege of Kumamoto in the Satsuma rebellion. He was wounded and himself holding that castle against Salgo's forces until relieved by the Government troops. His appointment to the Staff Office may be taken as a sign of more active war preparations.

An important telegram having reached the Government from China and Korea, a special meeting was held on the 17th in the Palace. Princes Arisugawa and Komatsu, Generals Yamagata and Yamato, Count Salgo and Lieutenant-General Kawamura, and Sekiana, besides Count Ito, Mr. Mutsu and Vice-Admiral Kabayama and Nakamura were present. It is believed that His Majesty was present at the discussion. There was also a meeting of high military and naval officers at Count Salgo's official residence.

The Japanese Government, says the *Asahi*, will continue to take firm and determined policy in the Korean affairs. The Imperial News Agency reports that the Government has already demanded the recall of the Chinese resident and the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Korea. —*Japan Gazette*.

FOOCHOW NOTES.

Foochow, 21st July.
Owing to the late short arrivals a small rise has taken place in the price of cotton-yarn. Against a quotation of \$4 per bale a month ago it now sells at 4½.
We reported a fortnight ago that the Foochow Garrison had been strengthened by 2,000 men. We now hear that 2,000 more recruits have been added to the local force. The recruits are being put in thorough repair.
The first crop of paddy, which has now nearly all been gathered in, is said to be plentiful and of good quality. Farmers, however, are taking a gloomy view of the prospects for the second crop on account of absence of rain.
The Viceroy is to visit the *Yuan* temple to-day to worship the "Joss" Kwangying. A special prayer is to be offered up for rain, in addition to others for good harvests and the general prosperity of the people of the province.
The following is the tea export since our issue of 14th instant as per consignees returns:—
Per *Palinurus* 165,317 lbs.
Per *Atchou* 339,437
For Hongkong 7,780
Per *Palinurus* 7,780
As the 2nd degree examination on the occasion of the Empress Dowager's birthday are drawing near, a proclamation has been issued by the Viceroy intimating that the students would be allowed to pass 20 cattle of tea free of *lihsin*, but that for any quantity in excess of that weight they would be charged the usual tax.
A company of soldiers has been placed at the disposal of the Salt Commissioner, and his Excellency, by way of keeping the men employed, has detached some to see that the fire brigade apparatus is kept in proper working order, while others are to attend to the constant changing of the water reserved in large tubs in the streets for use in cases of fire.
It is so long since anything was heard of the *Hua-hui* lottery that it was thought to have been actually suppressed, but the arrears lately of a dealer in the tickets to the village of Chai-chai in the vicinity of the Pagoda Anchorage goes to show that it is still a going concern. The unfortunate man found to be selling the tickets was sentenced to 200 blows with the bamboo and a month's exposure in a cage. —*Echo*.

CHINKIANG.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CHINKIANG, 6 July 19th.
On Monday afternoon death claimed another victim. After a severe illness of over five weeks Mr. John Talbot, of the China Inland Mission, succumbed, in spite of the most arduous care, and the funeral took place in our pretty city cemetery at 1 p.m. on the 17th. The deceased had been in China nearly four years, and leaves a widow and one child, only a month old, to mourn his loss. Following so soon on the death of Miss Potter only a week ago the sad event has had a somewhat depressing effect on the community where death is indeed a rare visitor. What becomes of us after death may be an open question, but it seems hardly fair that some of the "elite" should be taken away in such a manner, and that the rest should be left to mourn their loss in such a manner. That the heat has been intense is no doubt quite correct, but that the glass has actually reached 100° in the shade is indeed, well, a determined effort to assist imagination at the expense of truth. The "glutted" temperature so far was on the 12th and 13th when the glass reached 100° in the shade, and I should have thought that was quite enough for any reasonable person. It is not, of course, the day temperature which is so trying, but the still nights when the hot vapours, rising from the ground, hang brooding over the Conception like a nightmare and render sleep an impossibility. Fortunately these hot turns do not last long, and nature would have to have to cope with, and we have had it fairly cool since, nothing about of anything. A few nights ago a hot blowing night and day. A few nights ago a hot day ended with a sharp thunder storm, and then till 11 p.m. we had one of the finest electric displays I have ever seen by my good fortune to see outside the tropics. Frequently five or six flaming streams could be seen darting from a common centre, and spreading over half the horizon, dispelling the gloomy darkness with a blinding light. The morning, during which of fire were indeed a marvellous sight, only qualified by the sad reflection that these super-natural forces of nature should be so utterly wasted. Will the *Belgians* and *Koreans* of a future generation be able to utilize the powers of this rampant giant for practical purposes? In short, will they be able to bottle the lightning? Seems rather doubtful at present. The Russian steamer *Wladimir*, from Nagasaki, passed up on the 17th to load tea at Hankow. The *Belgians* *Teikoku* arrived at 1 a.m. from Wuhu and is loading grain, etc. She leaves this evening for Canton. —*China Gazette*.

CHINKIANG.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CHINKIANG, 6 July 19th.
On Monday afternoon death claimed another victim. After a severe illness of over five weeks Mr. John Talbot, of the China Inland Mission, succumbed, in spite of the most arduous care, and the funeral took place in our pretty city cemetery at 1 p.m. on the 17th. The deceased had been in China nearly four years, and leaves a widow and one child, only a month old, to mourn his loss. Following so soon on the death of Miss Potter only a week ago the sad event has had a somewhat depressing effect on the community where death is indeed a rare visitor. What becomes of us after death may be an open question, but it seems hardly fair that some of the "elite" should be taken away in such a manner, and that the rest should be left to mourn their loss in such a manner. That the heat has been intense is no doubt quite correct, but that the glass has actually reached 100° in the shade is indeed, well, a determined effort to assist imagination at the expense of truth. The "glutted" temperature so far was on the 12th and 13th when the glass reached 100° in the shade, and I should have thought that was quite enough for any reasonable person. It is not, of course, the day temperature which is so trying, but the still nights when the hot vapours, rising from the ground, hang brooding over the Conception like a nightmare and render sleep an impossibility. Fortunately these hot turns do not last long, and nature would have to have to cope with, and we have had it fairly cool since, nothing about of anything. A few nights ago a hot blowing night and day. A few nights ago a hot day ended with a sharp thunder storm, and then till 11 p.m. we had one of the finest electric displays I have ever seen by my good fortune to see outside the tropics. Frequently five or six flaming streams could be seen darting from a common centre, and spreading over half the horizon, dispelling the gloomy darkness with a blinding light. The morning, during which of fire were indeed a marvellous sight, only qualified by the sad reflection that these super-natural forces of nature should be so utterly wasted. Will the *Belgians* and *Koreans* of a future generation be able to utilize the powers of this rampant giant for practical purposes? In short, will they be able to bottle the lightning? Seems rather doubtful at present. The Russian steamer *Wladimir*, from Nagasaki, passed up on the 17th to load tea at Hankow. The *Belgians* *Teikoku* arrived at 1 a.m. from Wuhu and is loading grain, etc. She leaves this evening for Canton. —*China Gazette*.

CHINKIANG.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CHINKIANG, 6 July 19th.
On Monday afternoon death claimed another victim. After a severe illness of over five weeks Mr. John Talbot, of the China Inland Mission, succumbed, in spite of the most arduous care, and the funeral took place in our pretty city cemetery at 1 p.m. on the 17th. The deceased had been in China nearly four years, and leaves a widow and one child, only a month old, to mourn his loss. Following so soon on the death of Miss Potter only a week ago the sad event has had a somewhat depressing effect on the community where death is indeed a rare visitor. What becomes of us after death may be an open question, but it seems hardly fair that some of the "elite" should be taken away in such a manner, and that the rest should be left to mourn their loss in such a manner. That the heat has been intense is no doubt quite correct, but that the glass has actually reached 100° in the shade is indeed, well, a determined effort to assist imagination at the expense of truth. The "glutted" temperature so far was on the 12th and 13th when the glass reached 100° in the shade, and I should have thought that was quite enough for any reasonable person. It is not, of course, the day temperature which is so trying, but the still nights when the hot vapours, rising from the ground, hang brooding over the Conception like a nightmare and render sleep an impossibility. Fortunately these hot turns do not last long, and nature would have to have to cope with, and we have had it fairly cool since, nothing about of anything. A few nights ago a hot blowing night and day. A few nights ago a hot day ended with a sharp thunder storm, and then till 11 p.m. we had one of the finest electric displays I have ever seen by my good fortune to see outside the tropics. Frequently five or six flaming streams could be seen darting from a common centre, and spreading over half the horizon, dispelling the gloomy darkness with a blinding light. The morning, during which of fire were indeed a marvellous sight, only qualified by the sad reflection that these super-natural forces of nature should be so utterly wasted. Will the *Belgians* and *Koreans* of a future generation be able to utilize the powers of this rampant giant for practical purposes? In short, will they be able to bottle the lightning? Seems rather doubtful at present. The Russian steamer *Wladimir*, from Nagasaki, passed up on the 17th to load tea at Hankow. The *Belgians* *Teikoku* arrived at 1 a.m. from Wuhu and is loading grain, etc. She leaves this evening for Canton. —*China Gazette*.

CHINKIANG.
(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
CHINKIANG, 6 July 19th.
On Monday afternoon death claimed another victim. After a severe illness of over five weeks Mr. John Talbot, of the China Inland Mission, succumbed, in spite of the most arduous care, and the funeral took place in our pretty city cemetery at 1 p.m. on the 17th. The deceased had been in China nearly four years, and leaves a widow and one child, only a month old, to mourn his loss. Following so soon on the death of Miss Potter only a week ago the sad event has had a somewhat depressing effect on the community where death is indeed a rare visitor. What becomes of us after death may be an open question, but it seems hardly fair that some of the "elite" should be taken away in such a manner, and that the rest should be left to mourn their loss in such a manner. That the heat has been intense is no doubt quite correct, but that the glass has actually reached 100° in the shade is indeed, well, a determined effort to assist imagination at the expense of truth. The "glutted" temperature so far was on the 12th and 13th when the glass reached 100° in the shade, and I should have thought that was quite enough for any reasonable person. It is not,

